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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA

Darlene Smith, derivatively on behalf of) Case No. 11-0722-PHX-PGR
Apollo Group, Inc.,)

ORDER

vs.

13 John G. Sperling, Peter V. Sperling,)
14 Charles B. Edelstein, Gregory W.)
15 Cappelli, Terri C. Bishop, Dino J.)
16 Deconcini, Samel A. Dipiazza, Jr.,)
17 Stephen J. Giusto, Roy A. Herberger, Jr.,)
18 Ann Kirschner, K. Sue Redman, James R.)
19 Reis, Manuel F. Rivelio, George Zimmer,)
20 Joseph D'Amico, Gregory J. Iverson,)
21 Brian L. Swartz, Brian Mueller, P. Robert)
22 Moya, Robert W. Wrubel, William J.)
23 Pepicello and Does 1025 inclusive,)

19 Defendants,)
)

20 vs.)
21 Apollo Group, Inc., an Arizona)
22 corporation,)

Pending before the Court is a motion to transfer shareholder derivative action No. CV 11-0722-PHX-PGR (“*Smith v. Sperling*”) to this Court by individual defendants John G. Sperling, Peter V. Sperling, Charles B. Edelstein, Gregory W. Cappelli, Terri C. Bishop, Dino J. Deconcini, Samel A. Dipiazza, Jr., Stephen J. Giusto, Roy A. Herberger, Jr., Ann

1 Kirschner, K. Sue Redman, James R. Reis, Manuel F. Rivelio, George Zimmer, Joseph
2 D'Amico, Gregory J. Iverson, Brian L. Swartz, Brian Mueller, P. Robert Moya, Robert W.
3 Wrubel, and William J. Pepicello (collectively, "Defendants"). Doc. 82 at 2.¹ This Court
4 presides over related putative securities class action *In re Apollo Group, Inc. Securities*
5 *Litigation*, No. CV-10-1735-PHX-JAT ("Apollo II"). *Id.* Plaintiff Darlene Smith,
6 derivatively on behalf of Apollo Group, responded to Defendants' motion with Plaintiff's
7 Opposition to Defendants' Motion to Transfer under LRCiv 42.1(a). Doc. 86.

8 **I. FACTS**

9 In *Smith v. Sperling*, Plaintiff filed a derivative complaint against officers and
10 directors of Apollo Group for violating federal securities law and breaching state-law
11 fiduciary duties. (Doc. 86 at 6). *Apollo II* is a shareholder class action suit against officers
12 and directors of Apollo Group for the same violation of federal securities laws. Defendants
13 in *Smith v. Sperling* filed a Motion to Transfer so that this Court could preside over both
14 *Smith v. Sperling* and *Apollo II*.

15 **II. LAW GOVERNING TRANSFER OF CASES**

16 LRCiv 42.1(a) provides factors for determining whether a party is permitted to file a
17 motion to transfer a case to a judge hearing a related case.

18 Any party may file a motion to transfer the case or cases involved to
19 a single Judge whenever two or more cases are pending before
20 different Judges and any party believes that such cases: (1) arise from
21 substantially the same transaction or event; (2) involve substantially
22 the same parties or property; (3) involve the same patent, trademark,
23 or copyright; (4) call for determination of substantially the same
24 questions of law; or (5) for any other reason would entail substantial
25 duplication of labor if heard by different Judges.

26 LRCiv 42.1(a).

27 These factors only determine whether a party *may* file a motion to transfer. These
28 factors are not binding on the Court's ultimate decision to grant or deny the motion. *See*
Badea v. Cox, 931 F.2d 573, 575 (9th Cir. 1991) ("District Court judges have 'broad

29 ¹ All Document numbers are in CV 10-1735 unless otherwise indicated.

1 discretion’ regarding the assignment or reassignment of cases,” and the Ninth Circuit will not
2 “review independently a district court’s determination of the scope and application of local
3 rules.”) (quoting *United States v. Gray*, 876 F.2d 1411, 1414 (9th Cir. 1989)).

4 These factors are also independently sufficient as demonstrated by the use of “or”
5 preceding the fifth factor. A party who satisfies any one of the factors may file a motion to
6 transfer. *Gagan v. Estate of Sharar*, Nos. CIV 2:99-1427-PHX-RCB, CIV 2:08-00018-PHX-
7 EHC, 2008 WL 2810978, at *2 (D. Ariz. July 18, 2008).

8 **III. Application of Local Rule 42.1(a) to Present Motion**

9 Plaintiffs submit the following arguments in opposition to the Motion to Transfer: (1)
10 LRCiv 42.1(a) mandates that a case can be transferred only if it is “substantially similar” to
11 a case that the judge receiving the transferred case is presiding over, *and* the transfer “must
12 result in the saving of judicial resources”; (2) *Smith v. Sperling* and *Apollo II* are not
13 substantially similar; (3) transferring *Smith v. Sperling* would not save judicial resources; and
14 (4) the Motion to Transfer is Defendants’ attempt “to avoid discovery and promote delay.”

15 A. Requirements of LRCiv 42.1(a)

16 A transfer is proper if transferring satisfies any one of the factors provided in LRCiv
17 42.1(a). *Gagan*, 2008 WL 2810978, at *2. Contrary to Plaintiff’s contention, LRCiv 42.1(a)
18 does not require that a proposed transfer satisfy a “substantially similar” requirement *and a*
19 “judicial economy” requirement. *See id.* Instead, these are factors to be weighed
20 individually by the district court in its transfer decision. *Id.*

21 The deference given to a district court’s transfer decision is so broad that “even where
22 a case had ‘little in common with the prior case,’ there was no abuse of discretion in
23 transferring that case to a judge ‘because it allegedly presented issues similar to those in
24 another case previously heard by him.’” *Parra v. Bashas’ Inc.*, Nos. CV 02-0591-PHX-
25 RCB, CV 09-0209-PHX-JAT, 2009 WL 1024615, at *4 (D. Ariz. Apr. 15, 2009) (quoting
26 *Jacobson v. Hughes Aircraft Co.*, 105 F.3d 1288, 1302 (9th Cir. 1997), *rev’d on other*
27 *grounds*, 525 U.S. 432 (1999)). Accordingly, Defendants are required only to show that
28 transferring *Smith v. Sperling* would satisfy one of the LRCiv 42.1(a) factors. The Court,

1 exercising its broad discretion, can then decide whether transferring would be appropriate.
2 Because the Court finds that transferring *Smith v. Sperling* would satisfy multiple similarity
3 factors, the Court does not need to address whether transferring would achieve judicial
4 economy.

5 The cases cited by Plaintiff are not persuasive because they do not evaluate the
6 appropriateness of transferring cases under a similar standard to LRCiv 42.1(a). *See In re*
7 *Bear Stearns Cos. Sec., Derivative, and ERISA Litig.*, No. 07-Civ-10453, 2009 WL 50132,
8 at *4-5 (S.D.N.Y. Jan. 5, 2009) (determining whether to *consolidate* cases); *Lawrence E.*
9 *Jaffe Pension Plan v. Household Int., Inc.*, No.02-5893, 2003 WL 21011757, at *2-3 (N.D.
10 Ill. May 5, 2003) (analyzing relatedness under a local rule that imposed a series of mandatory
11 requirements).

12 B. Similarities Between *Smith v. Sperling* and *Apollo II*

13 Several of the LRCiv 42.1(a) factors evaluate the similarity between cases pending
14 before different judges to determine whether transferring one of the cases would be
15 appropriate. As previously stated, Defendants need to show only that one of the LR. 42.1(a)
16 factors is satisfied for their motion to be proper, and then the Court will determine whether
17 to grant the motion. The Court finds, however, that multiple factors are satisfied.

18 1. The Cases Arise From Substantially the Same Event

19 The underlying events that give rise to both *Smith v. Sperling* and *Apollo II* are
20 substantially the same. Although both cases involve claims based on different theories due
21 to who is bringing the claims, the claims are based on substantially the same facts. The *Smith*
22 *v. Sperling* complaint and the *Apollo II* complaint assert claims against Apollo officers for
23 violating §§ 10(b) and 20(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 10b-5. Doc.
24 1 of 11-00722, at 61-63; Doc.1 of 10-1735, at 47-52. These claims arise from the same
25 alleged actions of the Apollo officers. Doc. 49 of 11-00722, at 4. Accordingly, Plaintiffs
26 concede that “both cases share some common facts.” *Id.* Although *Smith v. Sperling* does
27 allege additional state-law claims that will require additional facts to be proven, e.g., whether
28 Defendants compensation to management “wasted Apollo’s corporate assets” (Doc. 86 at 9),

1 the substantial similarity of the federal-securities-law claims sufficiently demonstrates that
2 the cases arise from substantially the same events.

3 2. The Cases Involve Substantially the Same Parties

4 The parties in *Smith v. Sperling* and *Apollo II* are also substantially the same. Plaintiff
5 claims that because the cases have a different number of defendants, and Apollo Group is a
6 plaintiff in *Smith v. Sperling* and a defendant in *Apollo II*, the cases are not substantially the
7 same. Doc. 86, 9. LRCiv 42.1(a) does not require the parties to be identical in identity,
8 number and position. *See Parra*, 2009 WL 1024615, at *5 (finding parties to be substantially
9 the same even though the parties were different in number and position). All the defendants
10 in *Apollo II*, except Darlene Smith, are defendants in *Smith v. Sperling*. (Doc. 1 at 82).
11 Apollo Group's difference of position in the two cases does not negate the existing
12 substantial similarity of parties.

13 C. Accusations of Discovery Delay

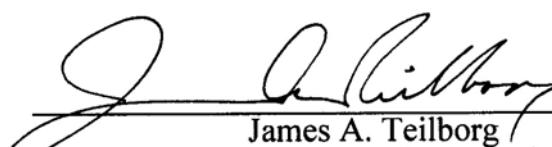
14 The Court finds there is no evidence that Defendants are trying to delay the litigation
15 process in *Smith v. Sperling* by transferring.

16 Accordingly,

17 **IT IS ORDERED** that Defendants' Motion to Transfer (Doc. 82 in CV 10-1735-
18 PHX-JAT; Doc. 15 in CV 11-722-PHX-PGR) is granted; all future filings relating to CV 11-
19 722 shall be filed in CV 11-722-PHX-JAT.

20 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that the Clerk of the Court shall file a copy of this
21 Order in CV 10-1735-PHX-JAT.

22 DATED this 14th day of September, 2011.

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24
25 
26 James A. Teilborg
27 United States District Judge
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